

them from the Mormons, where Indian slavery is one of the adjuncts of the plurality wife system, and he now continues to hold them, doubtless, "in conformity with the Dred Scott decision."

*St. Louis Dem.*



# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, 1857.

## **A CURIOUS CONFESSION FROM COSTA RICA.**

President Mora, of Costa Rica, confirms the position taken by Gen. Walker, that he was not driven out of Nicaragua by the enemy, but through the capitulation forced upon him by Capt. Davis, U. S. N., in his assumed character of representative of the policy of President Pierce's Administration. President Mora frankly states, in his speech of October 28—copied in the *Cronica de Costa Rica* of October 31st, and brought out in the last steamer—that Walker's position at Rivas was "really superior to that of the Central Americans!"

In explaining the position of the "allies" in this crisis, the President of Costa Rica says, "The ravages of the cholera, which was daily increasing, and the near approach of the terrible season of rains, made the dissolution of the allied army inevitable, in twenty days; while Walker had still 600 able men, and resources which would have enabled him to have sustained himself for a much longer time than has been supposed. In the last resort he might have at any time forced our weak lines."

The chess contest between Paul Morphy and Chas. A. Stanley, in which the former gives the latter the odds of "pawn and move," is progressing in New York. The first winner of seven games is to be declared the conqueror. On Thursday evening the game stood: Drawn 1, Morphy 3, and Stanley nil.

A New York broker named E. Werner was robbed of \$6,000 in gold on Thursday last. The money was in a carpet-bag, and while Mr. W., who is very near-sighted, was engaged in arranging his show-window, a thief managed to get hold of the carpet-bag and eloped with it.

## **ITEMS.**

*Utah Coat of Arms.*—It was stated at an anti-Mormon meeting that the arms of Utah consist of a bee hive, protected by a lion rampant, at whose feet is the American eagle, couchant and badly plucked.

*Steamboat Arrivals at St. Paul.*—We learn from a table in the St. Paul Pioneer that the number of arrivals of steamboats at the port for the year 1857 was 1,026, being an increase of near 200 over last year. The first boat arrived there the 1st of May, and the last on the 14th of November. Last year the last arrival there was on the 10th of November.

*Riches not Happiness.*—The late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, when surrounded with immense wealth, and supposed to be taking supreme delight in its accumulation, wrote this to a friend:

As to myself, I live like a galley slave, constantly occupied—and often passing the night without sleeping. I am wrapped up in a labyrinth of affairs, and worn out with cares. I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my highest emotion. When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day that, when night comes, I may be enabled to sleep soundly.

An account of the eruptions of the volcano Amoe, in one of the Sanqui Islands, near Borneo, has been furnished by the Dutch resident at Manado. There were two separate eruptions, one on the 2d of March and the other on the 17th. The emission of lava stones and ashes was so great as to obscure the sun and produce total darkness. A violent hurricane and lightning accompanied the eruptions. A whole village was destroyed, besides an immense amount of growing rice. Nearly three thousand persons were killed.

The widow of Commander Herndon has just received from the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, \$5,000 on a policy signed only a year since.

*The Alligator's Enemy.*—An alligator was recently killed near the Balize (mouth of the Mississippi), which was nearly eaten up by shrimps. It seems that when one of these monsters is wounded ever so slightly, the shrimps at once begin to make their home in his body, and the colony increases until the little pests actually devour the alligator alive.

*A Pig for Hard Times.*—At a recent wedding at Trenton, N. J., the bride, a daughter of Philipson Dickenson, cashier of the Trenton Banking Company, received presents of splendid sets of jewelry, a complete tea service of heavy silver, a box containing silver spoons, knives and forks, five dozen each; several sets of exquisitely beautiful and costly lace, together with a complete outfit of household and table linen. To crown the whole was a purse of \$500, another of \$800, a third of \$1,000, and a check for \$10,000. The bride in question is said to be very pretty, and is now the wife of Mr. Stevens, a brother of John L. Stevens, Esq., of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Upon the occasion of the wedding there were six bridesmaids, whose dresses were of the most costly character.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

*A STEAMER IN COLLISION WITH A WHALE.*—On the last trip of the steamer Columbia from Oregon, an unusual number of the species of whale known as "humpback" were observed sporting in the neighborhood of Humboldt Bay, as only monsters of the deep can sport. The steamer, with wind and steam fair in her tail, was running at the rate of 10 or 12 knots an hour, when, as a passenger, a huge whale raised a blow within half a rod of the ship's prow, its body lying at right angles with her course of sailing! Full 30 feet of the monster's back must have been exposed, and all were expecting an old-fashioned

"Crash, the cruel conflict passed out thro' thy cell," when Mr. Fish sank almost like lead; but [quick enough to "save his bacon," for he was not at sufficient depth to be out of reach of the ship's keel. When the fish rose, the water for some distance around was crimsoned with its full head of gas put forth in its last gasp. The ship struck with great violence, turning the monster completely on its beam ends, in which position it came to the surface on the larboard side, and just in time to receive another severe "thump" from the steamer's paddle. But it was not killed, for it was seeking its way to the land some moments after. Humboldt people may look out for a supply of light.—*Sacramento Union.*

The new hall of the House of Representatives was lighted up for the first time last evening, and numerous persons of both sexes availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to witness the effect. It was certainly striking and beautiful, and was considered, we believe, by every visitor to be entirely successful. The open squares in the ceilings number forty-five, disposed in five rows, containing nine each. Each square has concentric with it a smaller square, around which are disposed twenty-eight burners, making 1,260 burners in all. But besides these, which, with a full head of gas is put out, supply a most clear and brilliant light, the curved carriers which are used for lighting the squares may be used, augmenting the light from the square a fifth or a fourth. Several demonstrations of the facility with which the whole can be lighted were afforded last evening, and showed that the entire round can be lighted in the astonishingly short time of twenty seconds. We understand that this method of lighting is due to the original conception of Capt. M. C. Meigs, in charge of the Capitol extension. The whole number of jets employed in the lighting is forty-five thousand. The quantity of pipe used (in the skylight alone) is nearly three-quarters of a mile in extent. We learn that the lighting arrangements were manufactured by Cornelius & Baker, of Philadelphia, and that the work of fitting this extensive apparatus throughout the entire building, together with the water pipes, &c., has been executed by the firm of J. W. Thompson & Bro., of this city, to whom it is highly creditable, to say the least.—*Nat. Int.*

An organization called the "Sons of India," which has been in existence in New York and Boston, and is said to have had for its object the extension of material aid to the English in their reconquest of India, has been dissolved on account of an intimation from the English Government, "that it would not be expedient for them to avail themselves of the highly gratifying sympathy shown, and that the propositions must consequently be declined, though with many expressions of cordial feeling."

THE AMERICA'S NEWS.—Parliament was to meet December 3, for the dispatch of divers, sundry, and important affairs. The suspension of the Bank charter was the chief cause of this step, and the session would probably be chiefly engaged in a discussion of that subject. Indian affairs will also occupy a large share of the attention of members.

The second trial to launch the new steamer "Leviathan" (formerly the "Great Eastern") was made in private, and was unsuccessful. The London News gives the following as the cause of the failure. Another attempt would be made two weeks later:

The hydraulic presses began to pump, the steam engine was set a-going, and the innumerable "crabs" fore and aft commenced their revolutions. Every one was on the tip-toe of expectation when suddenly a sullen splash was heard in the water, the hitherto "taut" chains dropped down, boats filled with captains and engineers and secretaries and inspectors pushed off to the barge, and it was soon ascertained that the memorable city moorings, which had securely held successive generations of Indian and war ships, had given way, and that all chance of a launch was over for the day. On more careful inspection it was discovered that one of the chains from the vessel had gone along with the city moorings, and that, in addition, the piling of the hydraulic press had gone back several inches, the firm earth itself having proved unequal to the struggle with the inertia of the Leviathan.

The submarine cable was laid between Cagliari, the capital of Sardinia, and the island of Malta, in seventy hours, and was completed Nov. 17.

In perusing our files of papers we cannot fail to notice, as one of them expresses it, a "decided improvement in mercantile quarters." A Liverpool journal, in a review of the events of the week ending Nov. 21—the day of the departure of the America—states that "the commercial world is slowly recovering from the shock which it has experienced arising out of the present dearth of money, followed by the suspension of a joint stock bank in Liverpool, two in Scotland, and numerous stoppages of private firms in the great business marts of the country, to which the suspension of the charter of the Bank of England was a fitting climax. The funds—the best commercial barometer extant—keep up marvelously. Consols for money stand a shade higher than they did this day week, and the public are making considerable investments." Foreign stocks are also more sought for, and the ground which has been lost in this direction has been partially recovered. Gold, too, is finding its way to the Bank of England in considerable sums—£20,000 on Thursday, and more than half a million yesterday, and, what is better still, there was not a single failure announced in the city on Thursday."

[From the European Times, Nov. 21.]

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.—More Failures.—The suspension is announced of Messrs. Joliffe and Wix, Turkey merchants; also of Messrs. Jose P. De Sa & Co., in the Brazilian trade. Messrs. De Sa & Co. have been brought down by the failure of the Glanville & Co. of Paris. The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Bardgett & Picard, an old house largely engaged in the corn trade. Their liabilities are stated to amount to £120,000, but the prospects of liquidation are not yet known, heavy sums being due them from America. The suspension of Messrs. Wm. Taylor & Sons, a manufacturing firm of Redbourn Works, Barnet, is also announced.

A petition has been presented in bankruptcy for winding up the National Decorating and Mosaic Company. The Times has the following list of failures: Munro, Grant, & Co., timber merchants; Swanson, Stephens, & Co., manufacturers; Nottingham, Liverpool & Co., London, in the Mediterranean trade; prospect favorable. The Times says: "Hoare, Buxton, & Co., in the Swedish trade, the suspension has also been announced of Edwards & Mathie."

The old and respectable mercantile house of E. Sieveking & Son, with liabilities of over £100,000, has been suspended. They are connected with the Swedish trade, and will suffer from the stoppage of Hoare, Buxton, & Co., but the immediate cause of their difficulties was the failure of Broadwood & Barclay on the 11th inst. In consequence of the difficulties of Sieveking & Son and Hoare, Buxton, & Co., Messrs. Allen, Smith, & Co., chiefly engaged in business with Denmark, have also suspended. Messrs. Swendsen & Johnson have stopped. Messrs. Gorrie, Hufel, & Co., have been brought down by the suspension of remittances from America. There has likewise been a failure of a corn importing firm—Messrs. Brocklesby & Wessels—with liabilities estimated at about £240,000, which, at present, at depressed prices, would yield about £230,000.

It has been arranged for a meeting of Messrs. Dennison, the creditors, at the London and Lancashire Bank, on the 20th inst., when the accountants, Mr. Coleman, of London, and Messrs. Kerr, Anderson, & Co., of Glasgow, will be prepared with a general statement. The suspension of Messrs. Wolvenhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, Wolvenhampton, Tuesday Morning, Nov. 17.—The Wolvenhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company, which was suspended on the 17th inst., has been placed in the hands of the liquidators. The directors, however, have issued a notice stating that "the most absolute safety existed as to the liquidation of every claim against the bank. The directors trust that by Monday next they shall be able to state the definite course that can be taken."

The general opinion in the law now is that the bank will be wound up. The assets are stated to be about £750,000, and the liabilities about £900,000, but the latter include many bad and doubtful engagements.

It is Wolvenhampton that the following firms have signified their intention to call a meeting of their creditors: W. Juley & Son; F. C. Perry; Rose, Higginson, & Rose; Solly & Co.; and Messrs. Deady, & Co.; Frederick Hole (Wolvenhampton Company).

A private meeting of the shareholders of the Western Bank was held in Glasgow on the 16th. There was a unanimous expression of opinion to go on with the bank, and for this purpose upwards of £600,000 were subscribed by the more wealthy shareholders, for which they are to receive 10 per cent. the first year, and 5 per cent. afterwards. The deficiency of the funds of the bank has not yet been ascertained, but it is thought that a million sterling will suffice to meet the loss and enable the business of the bank to be carried on as usual. This sum, if it is confidently expected, will be made up in a few days. Many of the depositors have expressed their confidence in the new management, and will not be inclined to take any action with the Western. The public has every confidence now in the notes of all the banks.

We regret to learn that Mr. Alexander Denny, from shipbuilder, Dumbarton, has been obliged to suspend payment.

Ireland.—The extensive firm of Messrs. Scott & Co., of Queenstown, have called their creditors together. The assets are set down at various sums, extending from £100,000 to £200,000.

The Continent.—The Courier de Paris announces that one of the largest commission and export houses of Paris has suspended its payments. The suspension of Messrs. Moreno & Co., extensive commission agents; but it is considered that it will be only temporary. The Paris letters mention two mercantile failures the firms being Bourdon, Du Buit, & Co., and Penon, Philippe, & Vibert. The liabilities, especially of the latter, are rather extensive.

The Times' Paris correspondent writes:

The increase in the rate of discount by the Bank of France has been productive of a great deal of uneasiness among commercial people, and several commission houses have ceased to transact business under the pressure of the crisis. This again has caused a good deal of uneasiness in the manufacturing districts, but I do not find that any serious consequences are at present apprehended. A most inconvenient result of the high rate of discount at the bank is that purchasers who have hitherto paid cash to the manufacturers on a reduction of 3 per cent. discount, now refuse to accept less than 10 per cent., which naturally has a corresponding effect on the profits of the sellers. The regular progress of reaction, the pressure has extended to the laboring classes, at least if we may judge by the crowds that visit the establishments every day. The accounts from the commercial towns in the provinces are not more favorable. The distress is general among the working population of Lyons, the Cardinal de Bonald, Archbishop of that diocese, has addressed a letter to the clergy under his jurisdiction, recommending that a collection should be made in their respective parishes, in aid of the silk-weavers who are suffering financially.

Hamburg, Nov. 18.—Considerable anxiety is manifested here relative to the turn which the general monetary crisis is assuming in various parts of Europe may take. There has been one failure within the last two days, in consequence of the chief of the firm, Mr. H. Meisner, declaring suddenly for bankruptcy. He was a partner in the amount of 150,000 marks banco. To it he had added the amount of 150,000 marks banco. To it he had added the amount of 150,000 marks banco. To it he had added the amount of 150,000 marks banco.

The Powers on the question of the Principality of Montenegro. It is a fact that Prussia, Russia, and even France have become unanimous in the proposed compromise of the issue from Constantinople. The compromise renders it probable that Turkey herself will accept it. If so, the meeting of the Paris conference will be a mere matter of form. On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that Turkey is a nation, and that the Mohammedan population generally anticipate war. Turkish troops are constantly moving towards the lower Danube.

At Moyness there has been a terrible explosion of a powder magazine, resulting in a hundred killed and wounded; but we have no particulars, excepting that the church of St. Stephen is reported to be laid in ruins, and nearly one-half of the upper part of the town.

If a Turin paper is to be believed, the Neapolitan government has discovered a conspiracy, and it has arrested no fewer than 400 persons. Mazzini's letters to the Italia del Popolo are said to have furnished the clue to the discovery.

The trial of the Genoa insurgents has ended with many acquittals, amongst which it is to be recorded that of Miss White, who seems to be destined not to become a martyr.

THE LOSS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter from an officer of the army stationed in California, dated November 3d, 1857. The writer went out with a detachment of recruits in April last:

You can scarcely imagine the sensation which the loss of the Central America produced here. Every Californian except the few who came here overland, had personal experience of the wretchedly bad management of the steamers on the Atlantic side. Every one of them has had an experience of the diet and starvation system carried out on the boats, and of the insolence of the officers, excepting only in that one particular, the captain. The news of the accident was not the cause of any surprise.

I had, perhaps, a better opportunity of judging of the management of the Illinois than most persons have in coming out, from the fact that I was obliged to go frequently to the forward and lower portions of the ship to look after the recruits, and certainly I was very forcibly impressed with the idea that there was no such thing as good order or discipline known among the crew. I never saw one of the ship's officers on the lower decks, and, on one occasion, when there was every appearance of heavy weather, and when the sea was getting uncomfortably rough, I found more than one-half of the lower deck ports open, and this after dark. I, of course, reported it to the captain, and had the satisfaction of hearing the officer of the watch say that he did not know who had charge of the lower deck, but he supposed the boat-swain or some one else had.

I have heard that the captains of the line have no control whatever over the engineers or firemen, even to make or reduce steam, and that the steward, by order of the company, is the exclusive master of the table on board ship, that the captain cannot order a potato more or less. The steamers on this side are much better regulated and furnished. The captains make an inspection every morning of every portion of the ships, even to the state-rooms and coal-bunkers; and on the Golden Gate, and I suppose it is so all the way, the officer of the deck, the chief engineer, the surgeon, purser, and steward, were all required to report the result of an evening inspection to the captain.

EXTRAORDINARY TALE.—TWO BROTHERS MARRYING THE SAME WIFE.—Very seldom has a tale of this kind been unfolded which, whether we regard the heartlessness of the offenders or the misery of the victim, or the fatuity of every individual concerned, is more astonishing than that which came to light at the Lambeth Police Court on Saturday last. Out of incidents not very different from those which belong to the history of the brothers Wills, the grand old tragedians of Athens, to whom the most wonderful characteristics of human crime was uttered, and who could scarcely bring themselves to believe that men are accountable for such stupidity, would have been a drama in which every act, and every word would bear the impress of a rigid fate and a divine decree, and all that at the last an avenging fate might overwhelm innocent and guilty alike in one frightful catastrophe.

Some time in the summer of '50 John Blair Wills, then a medical student, met a young girl in an omnibus, and was so smitten with her charms that he at once followed her to her residence. By great perseverance he made the discovery that the young lady was a Miss Marion Maxwell, and that her relatives resided at Bath. To Bath the excited lover forthwith hurried; he found out the girl's mother, and at once made an offer of marriage. There was only one bar to the union, but that was impassable for the time—the girl was not 13 years of age. Delay was necessary, and so the matter seemed to end. Here is a fate, as it would seem, from the beginning—love at first sight, passion boiling up in a moment, and apparent gone as quickly.

But this so-called fate prevails no more, and by mere accident the pair met again at the Surrey Gardens after a lapse of nearly five years. The passion of Mr. Wills is again excited, he determined to have the lady for his bride, with the consent of her mother, they were married at Kennington church on the 24th of March, 1855, and they appear to live very happily together until at length a child is born. With the birth of the child, however, comes a fever which fatally affects the mother's mind, and she is accordingly placed in the Bethlehem Hospital, where she remains for a year.

It appears to be one of the regulations of this institution that persons in the position of the patient shall not remain for more than a year, and accordingly a request was made to her husband that, although her recovery was still incomplete, she should be removed. Her husband paid no attention to the request, but his brother, Mr. James Fenton Wills, went to the hospital and removed his sister-in-law to the residence of his mother.

This took place on the 3d of August last, when the complications commenced. Where was the husband all this time that his wife was thus oppressed with the most affecting malady to which human life is subject—a malady, too, induced under circumstances which might well have softened his heart? Mr. John Wills had in the meantime solaced himself with another wife—he married Anne Good in April last. In the meantime the true Mrs. Wills, released from confinement, is anxious to see her husband and child, and after a few days she writes a letter to her requesting that she would meet him somewhere in the city. The meeting takes place, and he has the effrontery to repudiate his marriage, and not only to confess his bigamy, but also to declare that his first marriage was with Anne Good so long ago as 1851.

Apparently he had calculated on being able to impose on his wife in the weak state of her intellect, and he had calculated correctly; but he never took into account that the very simplicity with which she received his statements and followed his direction must ultimately recoil upon himself and prove the instrument of his ruin. "The only best thing you can do," he said, "is to marry my brother Fenton; he loves you, will marry you, and make you a good husband."

The brother, too, professes to have believed the story of a previous marriage—believed it, too, without a title of proof, save the word of the bigamist, and, fatigued enough! the girl, who seemed to have strength enough only to feel her misery and to appreciate a little kindness, at once accepted the addresses of her brother-in-law, follows his directions, and on the 21st of August, but a few days after the interview with John Wills, commits an incestuous bigamy with James!

She, poor soul, is still under age; and it was necessary for herself and her new husband to make a declaration—which, under the circumstances, was equivalent to perjury—that this marriage was solemnized with the consent of her mother. It was not likely that this second marriage could be long concealed from the lady's relatives. It soon came to the mother's ears.

The mother came to town; inquiries were instigated; the register of John Wills's second marriage was found in Somerset house, with the date of April last; the double deception which he had practiced was at once exposed; and all the tissue of falsehoods was laid bare by which this simple-minded girl was first of all wronged most cruelly, and then forced by the oppression of clearer intelligence into the commission of a crime in which the monstrosity of incest was added to the guilt of bigamy.

Nor did this end the catalogue of the lady's wrongs. The result of the discovery was that Jas. Wills at once threw off his obligations to the lady who he had led into an accused marriage, and inhuman hatred seems to have succeeded to an unnatural love. He deserted her; she was thrown upon the parish; she was received into the Lambeth Infirmary; by the officers of the parish that these iniquities have been brought to light.

# **LAST WEEK IN LOUISVILLE. CORN'S**

AND

## **BUNNIONS,**

Instantly cured without cutting  
or pain,

BY

# **DR. EALING Surgeon, CHIROPODIST,**



By Special Appointment to the  
Principal Sovereigns  
of Europe.

and Anatomical Professor of the Pathology  
the Human foot.  
COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

[From Captain T. R. Smylie, St. Louis, Mo.]

I have been most successfully treated for corns by Dr. Ealing, he having in the most easy and painless manner extracted them to my entire satisfaction, and it is with pleasure that I recommend him to others.

T. R. SMYLIE, St. Louis.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From Capt. J. H. Schroeder, Louisville, Ky.]

I, the undersigned, take pleasure in stating that Dr. Ealing removed without pain, and as if it were by a charm, a very troublesome corn off the foot of my little daughter, and therefore recommend other parents to follow my example.

J. H. SCHROEDER, 28 Wall st.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2, 1857.

[From His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of France.]

Monsieur Ealing has extracted my corns with great success and with great ability.

NAPOLEON,  
Palace of the Tuilleries.

[From C. Duvall, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]

Dr. Ealing has shown much talent and skill in extracting corns from my feet without the smallest amount of pain. I take pleasure in recommending him as a medical gentleman of eminence and thorough acquaintance with his profession. I was very greatly relieved by him.

C. DUVALL, 557 Main st.  
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 30, 1857.

[From Judge Reel, Jeffersonville, Ind.]

Having suffered severely from corns, I have great pleasure in certifying that Dr. Ealing removed them easily and without pain; and I can confidently recommend him as a most skillful operator on corns, as I have never met his equal.

J. G. READ.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26, 1857.

[From Simon Bottorff, Esq., Jeffersonville, Ind.]

Dr. Ealing removed from my feet several corns in the most successful manner and to my entire satisfaction. It is impossible to over-rate his skill, and I do recommend him to all sufferers from corns as a most careful and easy operator, without subjecting his patient to the slightest pain.

SIMON BOTTORFF.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 27, 1857.

[From Thos. P. Hughes, Esq., Louisville, Ky.]

Dr. Ealing has extracted my corns with great ease and without any pain.

THOS. P. HUGHES.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28, 1857.

Dr. EALING, Surgeon-Chiropodist, by special appointment, to His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III, Emperor of France, and her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Eugenie, wishes to impress on the mind of the Public, that his System is at once novel, and based upon long experience; that, having by careful study and actual practice rendered himself master of that branch of surgical art in which he has been so long engaged, as well as made most important discoveries in the treatment of the Diseases of the Feet, he is enabled to give relief in cases of the worst kind, and without pain, or producing any bad effect whatever, to eradicate the most painful Corns or Bunions, without cutting. The most timid may fearlessly rely upon his skill; and children, however young, as well as persons of mature years, will assuredly derive immediate benefit, and enjoy exercise with more comfort than ever.

Dr. EALING may be consulted, for a short time only, from 9 o'clock, A.M., till 5 P.M.,

at Southwest corner of Jefferson and Second, over Downing's Confectionery. Entrance on Jefferson street.

LAST WEEK IN LOUISVILLE OF DR. EALING.—The stay of this friend of the sufferer is drawing to a close, as by referring to his advertisement it will be seen that he announces this to be the last week of his practicing here. Professional appointments in New Orleans compels him to leave. All who contemplate consulting him must bear this in mind and not be disappointed in seeing him. We have no doubt that his talent and professional skill will be fully appreciated in the "sunny south."

The largest and most extensive stock of Christmas and New Year's presents that has ever been offered in this city can be found at the old establishment of John Gill 453 Main, near Fifth, and the greatest variety of children's presents and fine toys of all kinds, the whole of which has been purchased within the last few weeks at very low prices and will be sold at figures to suit the times. Persons who design purchasing anything in this way must be sure and call at 453 Main street.

n27 b&jdlm

AT COST—GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS—A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS AT COST.—We are requested to state that G. B. Tabb, corner Fourth and Market streets, will offer at cost from this date until the 1st of January next his large and attractive stock of fancy dry goods, silks, cloaks, fancy plaid cashmeres, merinoes, laces, embroideries, ribbons, &c., &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity offered to purchasers for bargains, and we would recommend this house to persons, especially ladies, as being one at which to find good goods of the latest styles, and would say that it only needs an examination to convince those who may favor him with a call that he is offering his goods cheap. Give him a call, corner Fourth and Market.

Tennessee and Indiana money received at par. n17 j&b

# **CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW Cost of Importation.**

## **CRUTCHER & MILLER,**

Importers and Jobbers,  
MAIN STREET.  
Are now offering, at their new Retail Store, under

## **MASONIC TEMPLE,**

Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth streets,  
**Great Bargains**

IN ALL KINDS OF

## **STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,**

Many Articles being offered

# **REGARDLESS OF COST!**

Will positively close in a few days.

Store will open at 9 and close at 5 o'clock.

## **CRUTCHER & MILLER.**

d7 j&bf

# **Family Sewing Machines.**



101 Fourth street,  
BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON,  
Louisville, Ky.

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It is equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being able on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the







